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3 September 1965

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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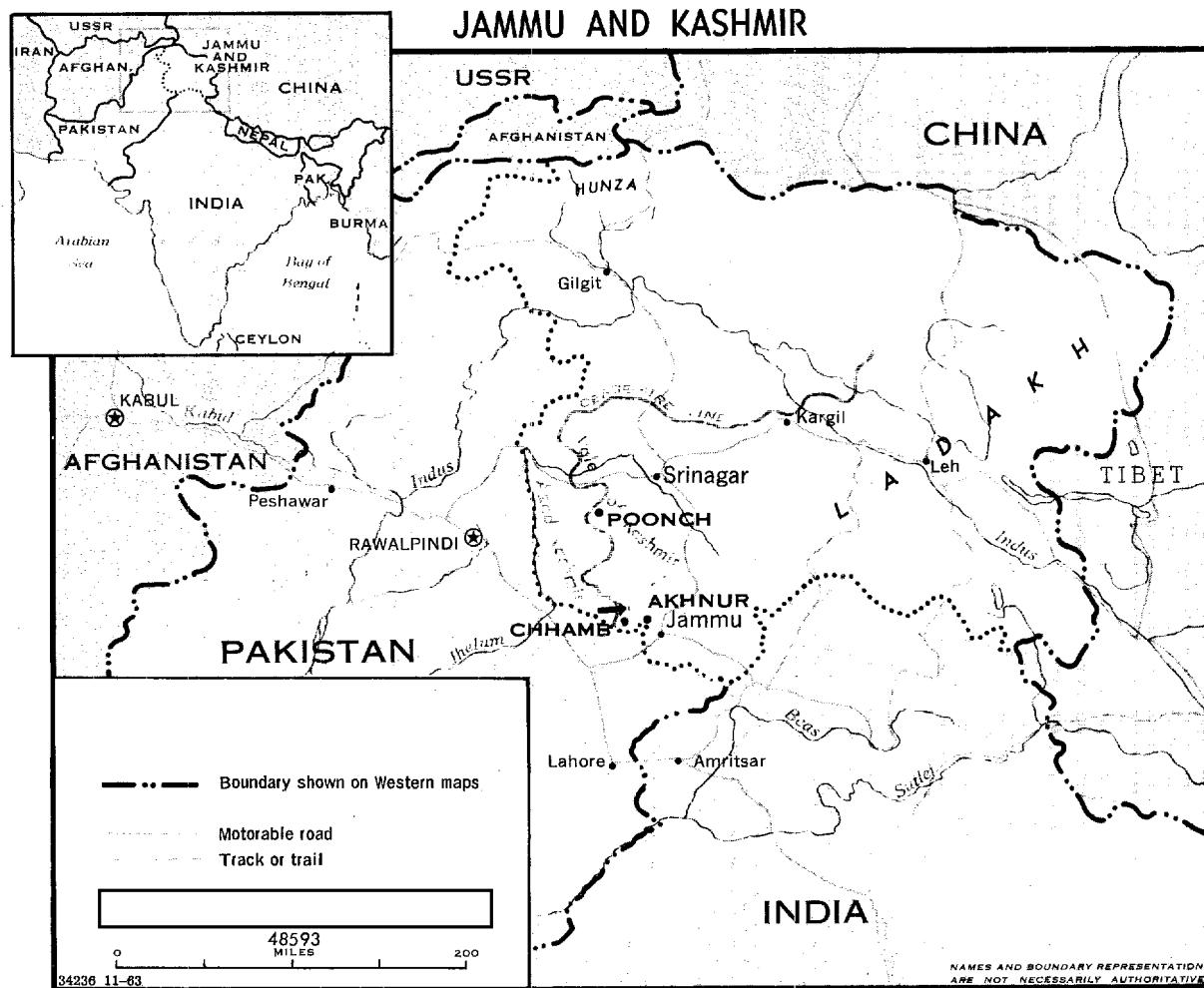
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\*Kashmir: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

The Pakistani advance into the Jammu area of Indian Kashmir reportedly continues into its third day.

A Pakistani column, which allegedly overwhelmed six Indian battalions in the Chhamb area on 1 September, has continued moving eastward toward Akhnur. By last night, the column was reported threatening Jammu city, the summer capital of the state of Jammu and Kashmir[and headquarters of the Indian 26th division.]

Loss of Jammu city would threaten Indian overland access to Kashmir and would almost certainly provoke the Indians to a major retaliation.

According to an official Pakistani briefing, the decision to mount an armored attack across the Ceasefire Line in the Chhamb area on 1 September was designed to impress the Indians with the point that Pakistan too could cross the line at points where the other side was vulnerable. The Pakistani briefer also made the point that aircraft were called in by the Indians to cover their retreat from the area of the initial thrust.

Press reports state that India has announced the shooting down of a Pakistani F-86 jet in aerial combat over southwestern Kashmir this morning. India said it lost no planes. An air engagement was reported in the skies over the battlefield yesterday, but no losses were claimed or admitted. India has acknowledged Pakistan's claim to have downed four Indian aircraft on 1 September.

[In New York, UN Secretary General Thant is again reported considering the dispatch of Under-Secretary Bunche to the area in lieu of an immediate UN Security Council Meeting.] Pakistan is "studying" Thant's recent appeal for a restoration of the ceasefire. India has yet to respond.

(continued)

The ease with which tension in Kashmir can touch sensitive Hindu-Muslim communal feelings was demonstrated in Poona, some 900 miles to the south of Kashmir, where communal rioting broke out on 1 and 2 September. Quick deployment of troops in Poona [redacted] and reports that the East Pakistan government has instituted special police patrols to deter potential communal violence there are [redacted] indicative of the concern both governments have with the possibility of a communal backlash to events in Kashmir.

Dominican Republic: Inauguration of the provisional government headed by Hector Garcia Godoy is scheduled to take place late today.

Garcia Godoy has indicated that a modest ceremony will be held at the National Palace, at which he will announce formation of a nine-man cabinet. According to the US Embassy, the cabinet will be composed largely of technicians. Rivera Caminero will probably be retained as armed forces chief, at least for the present.

Police and military commanders are taking measures to thwart any antigovernment demonstrations.

[Armed forces commanders in Santiago, the country's second largest city, have been alerted to possible trouble by reports from police informants who are in contact with extreme leftists.]

Tension may be heightened by the resignation of provincial governors, some possibly in protest against the provisional government and others as a pro forma move. Under the Dominican Republic's highly centralized government all governors are appointed by the president.

There are indications that the new government will be quickly recognized by many countries.

TRAVEL PLANS OF SOVIET BLOC LEADERS

SEPTEMBER

- 3- Rumanian party-state delegation under party secretary-general Ceausescu and Premier Maurer to Moscow.
- 6-15 Czechoslovak party-state delegation under party first secretary and President Novotny to Moscow.
- 13- Rumanian delegation under Ceausescu to Sofia.
- \*12- East German delegation under party first secretary Ulbricht to Moscow.
- 20-26 Yugoslav delegation under party secretary-general Tito to Sofia.
- Late September or Soviet party first secretary Brezhnev to Sofia.  
Early October

OCTOBER

- 12 Polish party-state delegation under party first secretary Gomulka and Premier Cyrankiewicz to Belgrade.
- 12 Novotny to Sofia.
- Late October or Yugoslav party-state delegation under Tito to Bucharest.  
Early November

\*Date not confirmed

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Eastern Europe - USSR: A round of official bi-lateral talks between Soviet and most Eastern European leaders begins 3 September.

The USSR has been showing a preference for bi-lateral rather than all-bloc consultations. The up-coming series will probably be used to keep the Eastern European leaders informed of Soviet plans, and to foster bloc solidarity. Problems stemming from the Vietnam situation and the Sino-Soviet dispute presumably will be discussed, but it does not appear that any new Soviet initiative is pending.

Rumanian Party Secretary General Ceausescu's visit to Moscow, his first since he came to power last March, may reflect some improvement in relations between the two countries. Czechoslovak boss Novotny and East German leader Ulbricht probably are particularly interested in economic matters. Zhivkov, the Bulgarian leader, will for the most part probably be concerned with the stability of his regime in the wake of last April's coup attempt.

In keeping with the trend toward increased personal diplomacy in Eastern Europe, there will also be a number of visits exchanged between Eastern European leaders this fall, including trips by Ceausescu, Tito, and Novotny to Sofia, Gomulka to Belgrade for the first time since 1957, and Tito to Bucharest.

\*Greece: King Constantine and ex-premier Papandreu have again failed to reconcile their differences as the crown council ends.

The council's inability to find a solution agreeable to both parties leaves the next step squarely up to the King. He evidently remains opposed to any solution involving immediate elections or the return of Papandreu to power. There is speculation that former deputy premier Stephanopoulos may be given the mandate to form a new government.

Papandreu has again repeated his demand that a non-political caretaker government be formed to supervise elections within the constitutional limit of 45 days.

Conservative National Radical Union (ERE) party leader Kanellopoulos has agreed to immediate elections only if they are administered by an ERE government.

Anti-monarchical demonstrations demanding immediate elections continued in Athens last night.

NOTES

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Japan: The opposition Socialist Party has moved closer to a united front with the Communists. Its Central Executive Committee decided on 31 August to set up a permanent organization to coordinate "joint struggles" against the treaty normalizing relations with South Korea, which is up for ratification in the Diet next month. Party chief Sasaki, who has been shifting the party toward the left since he became chairman last May, has indicated that the fight will be waged in the streets as well as in parliament.

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South Korea: President Pak Chong-hui is determined to crack down on students and faculty members who have been actively opposing the Korea-Japan treaty. If school authorities fail to discipline these people, the government will close the schools and take any further action necessary. Although the only public sympathy shown for the students has been in the vicinity of the campuses, there is still a danger that Pak's hard line may cause a general adverse public reaction.

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The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

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The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

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